

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

## CORPORATION OF WASHINGTON.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Monday, Oct. 18, 1858.—The board met at the usual hour; the President, W. T. Dove, enjoining his having signed certain acts.

Mr. FARRIS presented the petition of Francis Stuart, asking to be refunded certain taxes; which was referred to the finance committee.

Also, the petition of Wm. M. Ives, asking payment for the use of the apparatus of the Northern Liberties Fire Company; which was referred to the finance committee.

Mr. THOMAS MILLER, from the improvements committee, reported a bill for grading and paving the alley in square 220, without amendment; which was read a third time and passed.

Also, from the same committee, reported a bill from the board granting permission to T. P. Brown to construct, at his own expense, a flag foot-way across 7th street west, between 1st and 2nd streets north; which was read a third time and passed.

Also, reported a bill from the lower board to trim and gravel 10th street west, between D and E streets north; which was read a third time and passed.

Mr. BROWN, from the claims committee, reported a bill by way of an amendment to an act for the relief of Thomas Hallahan; which was agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. A. W. MILLER, on leave, presented the petition of Mr. F. S. Fally, asking for the remission of a fine; which was referred to the claims committee.

Mr. BROWN, from the claims committee, reported adversely the petition of Jacob Ruppel; discharged. Also, adversely the petition of F. Deines; the petition was committed.

Mr. FARRIS, from the same committee, reported adversely upon the petition of Michael McCarthy; discharged.

Mr. FARRIS, from the committee of the fire department, reported a bill for the relief of the Union Fire Company; which was read a third time and passed.

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ness of her mother, she had been unable to make out her monthly report; which was ordered to be placed on file.

The Chair announced the following standing committees:—  
On Examination of Teachers.—Messrs. Walsh, Price, Miller, and Willett.

On Roads.—Messrs. Brandt, Ironside, Atlas, and Lawrence.

On Rules.—Messrs. Chapin, Whyte, Stoughton, and Ironside.

Mr. LAWRENCE presented a resolution for the appointment of a committee of four members, one from each district, to act in conjunction with the Mayor before the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, in reference to the public schools of Washington city; adopted.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Lawrence, Ironside, Price, and Atlee.

On motion by Mr. LAWRENCE, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of four members, one from each district, to confer with the Mayor upon the expediency and practicability of establishing a high school for each sex, competent to commence with twenty-five scholars in each department; also, to examine the expenditures for the last year, and ascertain whether or not, by a greater degree of economy or other means not detrimental to the primary schools, any portion of such fund as may be required for a high school could be obtained; the committee to report at the next meeting of the Board.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Lawrence, Stoughton, Walsh, and Whyte as said committee.

The Board proceeded to the election of a President pro tempore, on motion of Mr. Atlee; and the ballots having been received and counted, it appeared that Wm. B. Ransom, of the first district, was unanimously re-elected.

On taking the chair, Colonel RANSOM returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him in a few pertinent remarks.

On motion by Mr. Atlee, the thanks of the board were unanimously tendered to the Mayor for his services in organizing the board, and the desire was expressed that he would hereafter exhibit the same zeal he had heretofore evinced in behalf of the public schools.

The Mayor replied as follows:—  
Mr. President and gentlemen of the Board of Trustees: For the very high honor which this expression of your feelings towards me evinces you have the most grateful acknowledgments of a grateful heart. It is true that I feel a deep and abiding interest in the success of public education in the city of Washington; and the only regret that I realize is that my ability is not equal to my desire to promote an object which, in my judgment, lies at the very foundation of the future greatness of our city.

It is only within a few days past, Mr. President, that this matter has been brought directly and particularly to my attention, and I have had recourse to a very limited number of books treating of the subject of public education throughout the United States; and if I had ever before entertained a doubt of its great importance to society, those doubts would have disappeared before the abundant facts that were developed upon the matter was set forth by those under whose charge the public education of our city is committed.

I am indebted for information, pointing to the extreme southern portion of our confederacy, to a gentleman of acknowledged genius and ripe learning, and who has devoted a large portion of his earlier life (being still a young man) to the cause of public education in the State of Louisiana.

Later in the Department of Commerce, I was struck with this remarkable fact, that while in the great center of our common country and ever-glorious Union we should expect to find the public schools in the full tide of successful operation, I am constrained to say that I have to do with the public education of our city.

The city of New Orleans, containing a transient and permanent population not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand at any period of the year, contributes to the cause of public education the sum of \$165,000, while the pro rata contribution by the State swells that amount beyond two hundred thousand dollars. And I am told that a like liberal expenditure for public education exists in the city of Charleston, another great southern city. Look at New England, and you will find similar expenditures on a liberal scale in Boston and in Hartford; and even in the little town of Norwich, a small country village, emphatically a New England village, the expenditure for public education is \$40,000. Look at the great commercial emporium of the country, the city of New York, and you will find their expenditures for this purpose exceed one million of dollars a year; in Philadelphia, where they are about half a million; and in Baltimore, with a population of 250,000, they are nearly a quarter of a million. But when we come to the city of Washington, a city that should be distinguished for all that belongs to the higher branches of learning and literature, with a population of 70,000, our expenditure amounts to the very inconsiderable sum of twenty-two or twenty-three thousand dollars a year—six or seven thousand of which is taken from the annual payment which her voters make in order to exercise the elective franchise. It does seem to me, Mr. President and gentlemen, that it is only necessary to direct public attention to this subject. This should not only be the model city of the republic, but here should be found the model schools of a model republic; and I trust the day is not far distant when that condition of things will be brought about. In all your efforts to advance the cause of public education, you may be assured that, whether in public or private life, you will find the most favorable and favorable circumstances have your cordial and earnest co-operation.

On motion by Mr. BRANDT, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of one from each school district, to prepare an address to the citizens of Washington on the present and future prosperity of our public schools.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Brandt, Miller, Ironside, and Atlee as said committee.

On motion by Dr. IRONSIDE, the meetings of the board were ordered to be held hereafter on the first Tuesday, instead of the first Wednesday of each month; whereupon the board adjourned.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.  
The introductory lecture of the thirty-seventh session of this institution was delivered by Prof. Holston, last evening, at the Smithsonian Institution. After prayer by the Rev. A. G. Carothers, Prof. Holston was introduced to the audience, and announced as the subject of his lecture, "The history, art and progress of the science of medicine, and its past and present relations to the public." He traced it from its doubtful origin in the early ages, down to the present time—spoke of the healing art as practiced in Egypt, differing essentially from that of the present day. It did not possess a medical profession as now understood and recognized. Rome, the mother of heroes, the luxurious, pleasure-loving Rome, looked more to the laurels gleaned from a blood-stained field than to discoveries in the more peaceful but difficult paths of hidden science. It was left to Greece to explore the mysteries of medicine, and give a new impetus to its onward progress.

Medicine is a necessity—our instinct tells us so. Even the brute creation employ medical remedies; the bear arrests the flow of his blood by plugging with leaves; the dog assuages his pain by eating grass; the cat even relieves its suffering by a free use of catnip and valerian. We call this instinct—a singular phenomenon! This phenomenon is observed in the human race. The boy puts his finger in a blazing fire, and instantly thrusts it into his mouth, seeking relief in this soothing position. Instinct taught the necessity of remedies, and hence the origin of medicine. The Professor gave a good-tempered fling at the "female physician," remarking that no woman had yet attained any professional eminence; she was grieved for this rude contact with the world, and her greatest glory was as the guardian angel of a happy home.

The great progress made in the profession was next glanced at. Fever, which formerly baffled the skill of the physician for weeks, is now successfully treated in as many days; a limb, which a few years since was amputated with pain and risk of life, is now severed while the patient lies in a calm, dreamless sleep. Many other instances were given of the progress of this science. What has brought this science to this state of perfection? The numerous ills which have sprung up in a night, only to

die in the bright glare of the sun of death? The mushroom growth of pathies, which have lived their brief hour and vanished? No; good, old-fashioned physic, handed down from age to age, has done it.

In addressing more particularly the students of medicine, he spoke of the duties of a member of the medical profession. If they hoped to reap wealth, to have their names blazoned through the land, they had better turn their backs upon their books and learn some trade or other profession. If they hoped to attain political pre-eminence, it was all a delusion. But if a physician's life was one of sacrifice and weary toil, it also had its rewards and its pleasures. They might not hope for wealth, but a richer treasure would be theirs—the undying gratitude of the relieved and the restored. They might not look for rule in a political arena, but they would reign supreme in the hearts of grateful hundreds. The husband, bending over the pale form of his suffering wife, will bless him as he saw the rose returning to her cheek; the young mother, watching the tender rose-bud swelling upon her bosom, will, as disease is driven away by the hand of skill, pour forth words of thankfulness sweeter to human ears than the shout of triumph or songs of victory. But not to the household alone is the physician confined.

"No post up Ulica contra nos potest,"  
The whole household constitutes our power.

Wherever the pale-faced Disease winds its slithering form there must the true physician find. There lies a city robed in beauty, its waters dotted with white-winged messengers of commerce; busy crowds through the streets and the merry laugh of childhood rings sweetly upon the air; but already is gaunt Pestilence whetting his glittering sword for the throats of its victims. Onward it comes, leaving a dark train of woe behind; a murky horror pervades the atmosphere as its dark waves dash over bleeding hearts and crushed hopes. The grave sickness of its bloody feet; yet still on it comes, and death holds high carnival. The ties of life are disregarded—brother forsakes brother—all—flee—the departing trains are filled with the terror-stricken, fleeing from the infected spot; the returning trains bring few—few—very few. Who are they? Physicians, noble hearts who have left the comforts of home, to brave the fierce plague on its own battle ground. Medicine has its martyrs as well as its heroes. When amidst the roar and din of bursting artillery and the charge of serried columns on the heights of Balaklava, reeking with the blood of the slain as the cry of victory rang out, we had no song of praise, no triumphant shout—but for those self-denying heroes who fell at Norfolk, covered with imperishable glory, we have a sigh and a tear. The address was listened to with close attention, and was greeted with the unanimous applause of the audience.

MORE BENEVOLENCE.—We learn that the dwelling-house of Mrs. Grimes, in the First ward, was entered on Sunday night while the residents were at church, and robbed of some \$25 in money.

The bookstore of George E. French, in Alexandria, was entered last Friday night, and robbed of gold pens and pencils to the amount of \$40, and some \$6 in change. The entrance was effected by picking the lock of the front door; after which they prized open a glass case containing gold pens, pencils, fine cutlery, &c. They must have been alarmed at something, and hurried away with their booty, leaving behind some \$200 worth of fine cutlery, in boxes nearer their hands than the articles stolen.

The cabin of the schooner Maria Francis, lying at Georgetown, was entered Saturday night and robbed of a watch worth \$50, and some \$25 in money. Householders should be on their guard, as it is evident that a gang of skillful operators is in our midst.

THE THEATRE.—The great American comedy of "Extremes," which was so successful last night, will be again presented this evening with a powerful cast, embracing the entire strength of the company. We learn that the President's Mounted Guard, with their staff officers, will visit the theatre to-night, in uniform. A good house would be expected.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The October term of this Court began yesterday, Judges Morsell and Merrick on the bench. The Court was called, and Judge Morsell announced to the gentlemen of the bar, that, in consequence of a recent affliction in the family of the presiding justice, (Dunlop), the business of the term would be suspended for a few days. The Court was, accordingly, adjourned until next Monday, the 25th inst.

RECEIPTS OF TOLLS.—The receipts of tolls at the Georgetown Collector's office of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, for the past week, amounted to \$2,238, as follows: ascending trade \$243; descending, \$1,995.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.  
Brown's Hotel.  
J. P. Garrett, Buckingham, Ch. Va. R. M. C. and 2 children, Philadelphia.  
J. P. Garrett, Buckingham, Ch. Va. R. M. C. and 2 children, Philadelphia.  
J. P. Garrett, Buckingham, Ch. Va. R. M. C. and 2 children, Philadelphia.

Kirkwood House.  
J. P. Garrett, Buckingham, Ch. Va. R. M. C. and 2 children, Philadelphia.  
J. P. Garrett, Buckingham, Ch. Va. R. M. C. and 2 children, Philadelphia.  
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National Hotel.  
J. P. Garrett, Buckingham, Ch. Va. R. M. C. and 2 children, Philadelphia.  
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United States Hotel.  
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Washington Hotel.  
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City Hotel.  
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Grand Hotel.  
J. P. Garrett, Buckingham, Ch. Va. R. M. C. and 2 children, Philadelphia.  
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Metropolitan Hotel.  
J. P. Garrett, Buckingham, Ch. Va. R. M. C. and 2 children, Philadelphia.  
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Continental Hotel.  
J. P. Garrett, Buckingham, Ch. Va. R. M. C. and 2 children, Philadelphia.  
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Imperial Hotel.  
J. P. Garrett, Buckingham, Ch. Va. R. M. C. and 2 children, Philadelphia.  
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St. James Hotel.  
J. P. Garrett, Buckingham, Ch. Va. R. M. C. and 2 children, Philadelphia.  
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Palace Hotel.  
J. P. Garrett, Buckingham, Ch. Va. R. M. C. and 2 children, Philadelphia.  
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Victoria Hotel.  
J. P. Garrett, Buckingham, Ch. Va. R. M. C. and 2 children, Philadelphia.  
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Adlon Hotel.  
J. P. Garrett, Buckingham, Ch. Va. R. M. C. and 2 children, Philadelphia.  
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Windsor Hotel.  
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Langham Hotel.  
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Portico Hotel.  
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Belgrave Hotel.  
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Stratford Hotel.  
J. P. Garrett, Buckingham, Ch. Va. R. M. C. and 2 children, Philadelphia.  
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Windsor Hotel.  
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Langham Hotel.  
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## SPECIAL NOTICES.

## OFFICIAL.

James Buchanan, President of the United States of America, to all whom it may concern:

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that August Reichard has been appointed constable of the Grand Duchy of Meuse, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the constables of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.  
Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 13th day of [L. A.] October, A. D. 1858, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-third.

By the President: JAMES BUCHANAN.

Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.

James Buchanan, President of the United States of America, to all whom it may concern:

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Harold Duller has been appointed constable of the Grand Duchy of Meuse, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the constables of the most favored nations in the United States.

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By the President: JAMES BUCHANAN.

Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.

James Buchanan, President of the United States of America, to all whom it may concern:

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that John C. Burrell has been appointed vice-consul of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the vice-consuls of the most favored nations in the United States.

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By the President: JAMES BUCHANAN.

Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.

James Buchanan, President of the United States of America, to all whom it may concern:

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Charles Edward Stewart has been appointed vice-consul of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the vice-consuls of the most favored nations in the United States.

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Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Charles Edward Stewart has been appointed vice-consul of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the vice-consuls of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.  
Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 13th day of [L. A.] October, A. D. 1858, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-third.

By the President: JAMES BUCHANAN.

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